Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 28, 1949

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

FARM PRODUCTS MEET STRONG DEMAND AT STABLE PRICES DESPITE LARGE CARRYOVER; BUSINESS ACTIVITY UP

With harvesting of 1949 crops well advanced, another year of high farm production is virtually assured. Added to the record postwar carryovers for many crops, this means large supplies. However, a relatively strong demand continues to maintain the general level of farm product prices only slightly below that of last spring. For a number of commodities, price supports have also contributed to the stable trend.

Business activity, which turned upward in August, improved further during early September. Both production and employment have risen substantially in most non-agricultural sectors of the economy. By early September, 700,000 persons without work in July had found employment.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, Sept. 1949, p.1.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FOR ALL COMMODITIES AND INDEX FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS DECLINE SLIGHTLY

The average wholesale price index for all commodities during August was 204.0 (August, 1939 = 100). A month earlier it was 204.8; and a year back 226.4. On October 8 it was down to 203.3. The textile product index followed a similar trend with the decline attributed primarily to a drop in the price of woolen and worsted goods.

Table 1.- Average wholesale prices given as index numbers, United States, for specified months, August 1939 = 100

	August 1949	July 1949	June 1949	August 1948
	Index	Index	Index	Index
ALL COMMODITIES	204.0	204.8	206.0	226.4
Textile products	203.4	203.7	205.3	221.8
Clothing	177.7	177.7	178.6	182.5
Cotton goods	258.8	256.2	259.1	313.4
Hosiery and underwear	160.2	160.2	161.9	170.2
Rayon and nylon	138.9	138.9	138.9	146.0
Silk	111.1	111.1	111.1	104.7
Woolen and worsted goods	202.1	208.7	211.5	209.8
Other textile products	284.0	280.7	279.0	292.9
Farm products	266.1	272.5	276.7	313.9
Foods	239.0	240.0	241.7	282.4
Hides and leather products	193.1	191.8	192.5	203.2
Fuel and lighting materials	178.6	178.9	178.9	187.9
Metals and metal products	181.0	180.6	179.7	183.5
Building materials	210.0	210.9	213.6	227.5
Chemicals and allied products	161.3	159.2	157.4	179.5
Housefurnishing goods	167.1	167.2	170.8	169.9
Miscellaneous	149.8	150.3	151.4	163.3

Computed from Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

COTTON LINT

COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY INCREASE

Cotton consumption rose to 709,958 bales during September from 664,133 during August, but failed to equal the 739,139 bales used in September 1948. Stocks of cotton increased 2.2 million bales during the month. Although spindle activity has improved considerably since July, it still is below that recorded in September last year.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	September 1949	August 1949	July 1949	September 1948
Consumption, bales	709,958	664,133	455,106	739,139
On hand, 1000 bales	6,882	4,634	5,027	5,423
Active spindle hours, billions	8.7	8.3	5.6	9.4
Spindle activity, percent of 80-hour capacity 1/	115.2	102.5	79.6	121.0

1/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton, totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each month shown.

From Census reports.

MILL MARGINS AND FABRIC PRICES UP AS COTTON PRICE DROPS

The delivered-at-mill price for cotton declined from an average of 31.74 cents per pound during September to 31.18 cents on October 20. In contrast, equivalent prices for viscose and acetate staple were 31.15 cents and 37.38 cents per pound for the same dates. Cotton fabric prices and mill margins for 17 constructions advanced 3 and 4 cents, respectively, from August to September.

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	Oct. 20 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	Sept. 1948
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb	31.18	31.74	33.19	34.06	32.71
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb	31.15	31.15	31.15	31.15	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	42.72
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	64.48	61.38	59.99	72.48
Mill margins 3/	-	34.70	30.61	28.18	41.76
Sheeting, 37" 4.00, yd. 4/	16.25	16.00	15.50	15.50	16.50
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35, yd. 5/	20.00	20.00	19.05	19.00	21.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/	15.00	15.00	13.25	13.00	16.00

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, P.M.A.).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Daily News Record.

CROP OF 15.4 MILLION BALES FORECAST; 7.3 MILLION BALE CARRYOVER PREDICTED FOR AUGUST 1950

On October 1 the U.S. cotton crop for 1949 looked as if it might be 15,446,000 bales (500-pounds gross weight), the Crop Reporting Board said in its latest report, raising its September estimate by 503,000 bales. Condition of the crop, with 25,907,000 acres left for harvest, was 74 percent of normal.

Cotton Production, BAE, October 10, 1949

The carryover of cotton, which had reached 5.3 million bales on August 1, may be increased by another 2.0 million bales by this date next year, the USDA estimates.

Cotton Trade Journal, September 23, 1949, p. 1.

STATUS OF MECHANICAL COTTON HARVESTING REVIEWED

According to a report recently published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, there are two types of mechanical pickers now in commercial use: the spindle type which extracts the cotton from the boll, and the stripper type which detaches the entire boll from the stalk. Some 1,500 spindle-type pickers were produced prior to 1949 and 1,500 more were to have become available by October. The spindle-type pickers cost about $8,000 and must pick at least 100 bales of cotton per season for profitable operation. About 6,000 stripper type pickers are in use, chiefly in Texas and Oklahoma. Thus, between 8,000 and 9,000 mechanical pickers may be in operation in 1949 to harvest 4 to 8 percent of the year's crop. The table below summarizes the comparative costs of machine- and hand-picked cotton in California during 1948.

Table 4.- Comparative costs of machine- and hand-picked cotton, California, 1948, in dollars per hundred pounds

	Machine picked (both pickings)	First pick-hand : Second pick-machine	Hand-picked (both pickings)
First picking			
Cost of picking	.67	3.25	3.25
Grade reduction 1/	.50	-.22	-
Field loss	.80	-	-
Total	1.97	3.03	3.25
Second picking			
Cost of picking	2.06	2.06	4.30
Grade reduction 1/	1.40	.56	-
Field loss	1.00	.19	-
Total	4.46	2.81	4.30
First and second picking			
Cost of picking 1/	.92	2.92	3.37
Grade reduction 1/	.72	.16	-
Field loss	.41	.09	-
Total	2.05	3.17	3.37

1/ Grade reduction and field loss above and below that of hand-picked.

Cotton, Monthly Review of the World Situation, Sept. 1949, p.17 and 18, International Cotton Advisory Committee.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW SPINNING AND TWISTING METHOD PROPOSED

A proposal to improve ring spinning and twisting has been made by Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the Clemson College School of Textiles. The new technique is said to enable higher winding tension, which places from 15 to 50 percent more

yarn on the usual bobbins, at the same time improving yarn strength, uniformity, and appearance, with only a slight loss of stretch. On spinning and twisting frames, both winding and twisting are done simultaneously by the traveler at approximately the same tension. This will introduce resistance or friction to the flow of the yarn where it is wound on the bobbin and where it is being twisted in front of the rolls.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, September 22, 1949, p.50.

COTTON PRODUCTS

BAGS: COTTON FLOUR BAGS CHEAPER TO USE THAN BURLAP BAGS; NEARLY AS CHEAP AS PAPER

The net cost to use new cotton flour bags was $17.20 per thousand less than burlap flour bags and only $3.55 more than paper bags on October 15. The price of new cotton bags was up slightly on October 15, while the new burlap bag price declined $9.35 per thousand from the previous month. The price for once-used cotton flour bags advanced $10 per thousand, while once-used burlap bags declined $5 per thousand from September to October. Paper bag prices did not change.

Table 5.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	October 1949	September 1949	August 1949	October 1948
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	234.75	232.00	226.00	238.00
Burlap	216.95	228.30	226.50	240.85
Paper	98.70	98.70	98.70	114.05
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	135.00	125.00	125.00	140.00
Cotton, bakery run 3/	90.00	90.00	85.00	105.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	100.00	105.00	105.00	4/
Burlap, bakery run 3/	95.00	102.50	100.00	100.00
Paper, bakery run 3/	2.50	2.50	5.00	10.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	99.75	107.00	101.00	98.00
Cotton, new minus bakery run	144.75	142.00	141.00	133.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	116.95	123.30	121.50	4/
Burlap, new minus bakery run	121.95	125.80	126.50	140.85
Paper, new minus bakery run	96.20	96.20	93.70	104.05

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
4/ No data available.

BAGS: PAPER FLOUR BAG RESISTS INSECTS

The St. Regis Paper Company recently announced its development of a pyrenone-treated, multi-wall paper flour bag that is said to afford 100 percent protection against insect infestation. Laboratory tests were conducted by the American Institute of Baking and the Institute of Paper Chemistry, and commercial shipping tests by Pillsbury Mills. St. Regis representatives said untreated,

natural kraft multi-wall bags, of which some 213,300,000 have been used to ship bakery flour in the past five years, is completely satisfactory under normal conditions. They are the containers for more than 60 percent of all bakery flour shipped at present. Where flour is subjected to severe shipping hazards, however, pyrenone-treated bags afford the utmost in protection against infestation and contamination, according to St. Regis.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Sept. 30, 1949, p.5.

DUCK: END-USE DATA GIVEN

According to a report by the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, cotton duck distribution totaled 178.9 million linear yards during 1948, excluding hose and belting duck, filter duck, and other special ducks. Of this quantity, 8 percent was used for tents, 15 percent for awnings, 19 percent for tarpaulins, 10 percent for clothing and shoes, 8 percent for bags and sacks, and 40 percent for other uses not specified. About 302,523 bales of raw cotton was consumed in the manufacture of army ducks, single filling flat ducks, double filling flat ducks, and numbered ducks.

Table 6.- Distribution of duck 1/ United States, 1948

	Army duck	Single filling flat duck	Double filling flat duck	Numbered duck	Total		Cotton equivalents
	1,000 L. yds.	1,000 L. yds.	1,000 L. yds.	1,000 L.yds.	1,000 L. yds.	Percent	Bales
TOTAL	41,813	78,347	33,798	24,894	178,852	100	302,523
Tents	2,927	7,835	2,366	747	13,875	8	23,316
Awnings	18,398	3,134	3,718	747	25,997	15	42,252
Tarpaulins	1,672	25,071	1,014	6,472	34,229	19	69,293
Clothing, shoes	5,854 2/	3/	12,843 2/	2/	18,697	10	3/
Bags and sacks	2/	7,835	3/	6,224 2/	14,059	8	3/
Other uses	12,962	34,472	13,857	10,704	71,995	40	167,662

1/ Based on nine selected companies accounting for 59 percent of the army duck, 52.3 percent of the single filling flat duck, 66.2 percent of the double filling flat duck, and 46.7 percent of the numbered duck, produced by all mills in 1948. Does not include hose and belting duck, filter duck or other special ducks not mentioned above.
2/ Some may be included with "Other uses."
3/ Included with "Other uses."

Major Cotton Duck Markets, Office of Domestic Com.,USDC, 1949, p. 4.

COTTON FABRIC: PRODUCTION OF BROAD WOVEN GOODS DOWN

Cotton broad woven goods production (exclusive of tire fabrics) amounted to 2,003 million linear yards in the second quarter of 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was 11 percent below production in the preceding quarter and 21 percent under in the second quarter last year.

Facts for Industry, "Cotton Broad Woven Goods," April-June 1949, Bureau of the Census.

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES: COTTON'S SHARE DECLINED IN 1948

According to data secured from a National Cotton Council report on the laundry industry, cotton's share of the laundry supply production was 72 percent during 1948, as compared to 91 percent during 1946. Other competitive products—principally nylon, asbestos, and steel wool—have been used in increasing quantities each year since 1946.

Table 7.- Consumption of cotton and other materials in the laundry industry, United States, 1946 and 1948

	Cotton		Other		Total	
	1948	1946	1948	1946	1948	1946
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PRODUCTS, TOTAL	46,024	55,082	18,089	5,337	64,113	60,419
Wash nets	5,488	8,971	1,372 3/	277 3/	6,860	9,248
Padding 1/	9,694	14,900	10,925 4/	3,621 4/	20,619	18,521
Press flannel	5,542	4,434	-	-	5,542	4,434
Covers 2/	20,879	22,635	5,769 5/	1,439 5/	26,648	24,074
Aprons	3,786	3,055	-	-	3,786	3,055
Feed tapes	442	489	23 3/	-	465	489
Tags	193	598	-	-	193	598
	Bales 6/	Bales 6/	Bales 6/	Bales 6/	Bales 6/	Bales 6/
COTTON EQUIVALENTS	114,494	136,700	44,866	13,250	159,360	149.950
Wash nets	13,560	22,170	3,390 3/	680 3/	16,950	22,850
Padding 1/	23,260	36,070	26,740 4/	8,880 4/	50,000	44,950
Press flannel	14,520	11,570	-	-	14,520	11,570
Covers 2/	53,220	57,690	14,730 5/	3,690 5/	67,950	61,380
Aprons	9,320	7,520	-	-	9,320	7,520
Feed tapes	114	130	6 3/	-	120	130
Tags	500	1,550	-	-	500	1,550
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
COTTON EQUIVALENTS	72	91	28	9	100	100
Wash nets	80	97	20 3/	3 3/	100	100
Padding 1/	47	80	53 4/	20 4/	100	100
Press flannel	100	100	-	-	100	100
Covers 2/	78	94	22 5/	6 5/	100	100
Aprons	100	100	-	-	100	100
Feed tapes	95	100	5 3/	-	100	100
Tags	100	100	-	-	100	100

1/ Includes flatwork ironer padding and press padding.
2/ Includes flatwork ironer covers and press covers.
3/ Almost all nylon.
4/ Chiefly steel wool with smaller quantities of asbestos.
5/ Chiefly asbestos with smaller quantities of nylon.
6/ 478-pound net weight bales.
Based on data from "Cotton in the Laundry Industry," National Cotton Council, September 1949.

OUTERWEAR: RAYON EXCEEDS COTTON IN DRESSES, SUITS, BLOUSES, AND SKIRTS

More dresses, suits, blouses, waists, shirts, and skirts for women, misses, and juniors were made of rayon fabric than of cotton during 1948. Rayon was used for 56 percent of the dresses, 1 percent of the untrimmed coats, 20 percent of the suits, 76 percent of the blouses, waists, and shirts, and 51 percent of the skirts. During the same year, cotton fabric was used in 40 percent of the dresses, 21 percent of the blouses, waists and shirts, 11 percent of the skirts, and minor percentages of the coats and suits. A majority of the coats, three-fourths of the suits, and about two-fifths of the skirts were made of other fabrics (principally wool and mixtures) not being used in dresses and blouses to any great extent.

Table 8.- Production of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear by fabric used, Unites States, 1947 and 1948

	Cotton	Rayon	Other fabric 1/	Total	Cotton	Rayon	Other fabric 1/	Total
	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dresses								
1947	68,911	121,467	12,022	202,400	34	60	6	100
1948	91,228	128,682	7,129	227,039	40	56	4	100
Untrimmed coats								
1947	98	165	18,427	18,690	3/	1	99	100
1948	94	273	22,569	22,936	1	1	98	100
Suits 2/								
1947	329	1,567	12,195	14,091	2	11	87	100
1948	526	3,014	11,423	14,963	4	20	76	100
Blouses, waists, and shirts								
1947	11,940	71,724	3,432	87,096	14	82	4	100
1948	19,968	71,268	2,976	94,212	21	76	3	100
Skirts								
1947	1,692	10,548	11,496	23,736	7	44	49	100
1948	3,720	17,832	13,332	34,884	11	51	38	100

1/ Principally wool and wool mixtures.
2/ Except ski, snow, slack, and uniform suits.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Facts for Industry "Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Outerwear," Bureau of the Census.

SUEDE-LIKE FABRIC: USES RAYON ON COTTON BASE

According to Canadian Industries, Limited, New Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a new suede-like fabric, called "Doe-Tex," is produced by a process of binding minute rayon particles to selected cotton bases with a special adhesive coating. The simulated suede is spot-, stain-, and shine-resistant, will withstand severe brushing and is easily cleaned. Steam from a kettle spout has been found most effective in cleaning restoring the nap to its original erect position. If steam is not available, satisfactory results can be obtained by wet-sponging with warm water. A dash of ammonia in the water will help bring up the nap. The new fabric is expected to be widely used in the manufacture of moderately-priced hats, shoes, handbags, and belts for young women and teen-aged girls. It also can be used for covering and lining novelty boxes.

Canadian Textile Journal, August 19, 1949, p. 59.

TIRE FABRIC: RAYON'S LEAD OVER COTTON INCREASED

Production of rayon tire fabric has exceeded the output of cotton tire fabric for the last three quarters. Rayon's share of the total tire fabric output was slightly over 50 percent during the last quarter of 1948, 54 percent during the first quarter of 1949, and 59 percent during the second quarter of 1949. Total tire fabric production declined from 129 million pounds during the last quarter of 1948 to 116 million pounds during the second quarter of this year.

Table 9.- Production of cotton and rayon tire cord and fabric in the United States, for the specified years and quarters

Year	Quantity			Percentage		
	Cotton	Rayon 1/	Total	Cotton	Rayon	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1946	311	213	524	59	41	100
1947	346	230	576	60	40	100
1948	300	249	549	55	45	100
1st. qtr.	88	61	149	59	41	100
2nd. qtr.	72	60	132	55	45	100
3rd. qtr.	76	63	139	55	45	100
4th, qtr.	64	65	129	50	50	100
1949						
1st. qtr.	59	69	128	46	54	100
2nd. qtr.	48	68	116	41	59	100

1/ Includes small quantity of nylon.
Compiled from "Facts for Industry," Bureau of Census.

TIRE FABRIC: RAYON PRICES DECLINE 2 to 3 CENTS PER POUND: COTTON RISES SLIGHTLY

All rayon tire fabric prices declined 2 to 3 cents per pound from September 1 to October 1, while cotton fabric prices increased slightly. On a square yard basis for passenger tire fabric, 12/4/2 cotton fabric sold for about 55 cents, as compared to about 50 cents for 1650/2 rayon fabric.

Table 10.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, October 1 and September 1, 1949

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq.yd.	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
		Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric	12/4/2	.86	64.5-65.0	63.5-65.0	55.5-55.9	54.6-55.9
Cotton fabric	12/3/3	1/	66.0	64.5	-	-
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.81	61.5	64.5-65.0	49.8	52.2-52.7
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric	1100/2	.62	64.0	67.0	39.7	41.5
Rayon fabric	2200/2	.81	60.5	63.0	49.0	51.0

1/ Fabric weight per square yard for 12/3/3 not available, but will be added in a future issue of Survey Notes.
Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

NYLON: CORDENE MILLS SPIN NYLON STAPLE WITH COTTON MACHINERY

Cordene Mills of Monroe, N. C.,is spinning nylon yarns on cotton machinery adapted to process long fibers. The mill, a 16,000-spindle plant, is manufacturing 1/15s and 1/45s, worsted count from 3- to 4-inch combed fiber. The manufacturing processes employed are similar to those in conventional cotton spinning. The operation starts at the drawing stage, with each step specifically adapted to run nylon staple.

Daily News Record, October 12, 1949, p. 2.

RAYON: CONSUMPTION UP DURING SEPTEMBER

Total rayon consumption rose to 100.2 million pounds during September from 88.6 million pounds during August, and exceeded consumption for September 1948 by 8.3 million pounds.

Table 11.- Rayon consumption by types, United States, for specified months

(Million pounds)

	September 1949	August 1949	July 1949	September 1948
CONSUMPTION, TOTAL	100.2	88.6	72.4	91.9
Filament yarn	76.1	69.2	58.7	69.9
Viscose	48.8	44.7	40.6	45.3
Acetate	27.3	24.5	18.1	24.6
Staple	24.1	19.4	13.7	22.0
Viscose	14.8	12.0	8.4	15.2
Acetate	9.3	7.4	5.3	6.8

From Rayon Organon.

RAYON: METHOD TO MAKE RAYON OF COTTON IS PATENTED

For a new cellulosic product which consists of cotton so modified that it is able to serve as raw material for conversion into rayon, Paul Henry Schlosser and Kenneth Russell Gray, Shelton, Wash., have been granted two patents, Nos. 2,481,692 and 2,481,693, which are assigned to Rayonier, Inc., also of Shelton, Washington. The first patent is for raw cotton into which has been incorporated from 0.01 to 0.2 percent by weight (based on the bone dry weight of the cotton) of an added cation-active amino compound. The second patent is the same except that it has from 0.01 to 0.2 percent by weight of an added polyalkylene oxide polymerization compound incorporated into it.

Daily News Record, October 11, 1949, p. 43.

SILK: CONSUMPTION DOWN IN FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1949

According to the American Silk Council, consumption of silk during the first eight months of 1949 was 21,245 bales (132 pounds each) compared to 40,331 bales in the same period of 1948. Total silk consumption for 1948 was 59,337 bales or 7.8 million pounds.

Daily News Record, October 11, 1949, p. 43.

VINYON N: ACID COLORS USED TO GET BRIGHT SHADES

According to C. H. A. Schmitt of Sandoz Chemical Works, bright colors with unusual fastness to light, washing, crocking and cross-dyeing have been obtained on Vinyon N yarns and fibers through a new technique of using acid-type colors. This method of dyeing the vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile fiber was developed in cooperative research between Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.

Until recently, Vinyon N yarn was utilized mostly in undyed industrial items such as dust fume bags, filtratration cloths, yacht sails, and anode bags. Although it was known that acetate colors could be applied at temperatures approaching the boil, high concentrations of dye were necessary and the light stability obtainable was not sufficient for all textile applications. Within the past six months, acid- and alkali-resistant work clothing fire-resistant draperies, aircraft-trim cloth and long-wearing upholstery have been dyed successfully and with greatly improved fastness to light using the acid-type colors.

The new procedure increases the possibilities for using dyed Vinyon N yarns for effect threads in suitings, hosiery and other knitted materials requiring improved light stability. Because of their resistance to ordinary dyeing procedures, the fastness of cross dyeing of these dyed Vinyon N yarns is declared practically perfect. Already they are said to be offered in quantity.

Daily News Record, September 28, 1949, p.32.

PLASTICS: FILM RAINCOAT CLAIMED TO ALLOW VENTILATION

According to Edwin E. Raymond, of the Filmed Company, Chicago, a new raincoat that allows ventilation will be introduced in 1950. The raincoat has a double layer of plastic film welded together, each layer alternately perforated with 160 perforations to the square inch so as to permit breathing without admitting water. The film will be available in widths of 36 to 54 inches in any color, opaque, translucent, transparent, and metallic. Mr. Raymond further states that about 95 percent of the rainwear being manufactured today is made of film. Sales of plastic film are 10 percent ahead of last year, and the price has fallen from 40 cents per yard after the War to 18 cents in 1948, and 15 cents this year.

Daily News Record, September 21, 1949, p. 24.

WOOL: PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE IN 1949

The quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn in the United States in 1949 has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 215,600,000 pounds (greasy basis). This production—the smallest on record—is 18,000,000 pounds (8 percent) less than the 1948 clip of 233,900,000 pounds, and 173,000,000 pounds (44 percent) less than the peak production of 388,300,000 pounds reported for 1942.

Current Statistics of Wool Manufactures, National Assn. of Wool Manufacturers, September 1949, p. 1.

WOOL: CONSUMPTION DROPS AGAIN

Consumption of raw wool on a scoured basis was 273.8 million pounds for the first seven months of 1949, as compared to 417.2 million pounds during January-July, 1948. Apparel wool accounts for 66 and 72 percent of the seven months consumption in 1949 and 1948, respectively.

Table 12.- Consumption of wool of the sheep, scoured basis, United States, for specified periods and months

(Million pounds)

	Apparel class			Carpet class, foreign			Grand total
	Woolen system	Worsted system	Total	Woolen system	Worsted system	Total	
Jan.-July, 1948 1/	101.4	199.0	300.4	112.7	4.1	116.8	417.2
Jan.-July, 1949 1/	74.8	104.8	179.6	92.5	1.7	94.2	273.8
Jan. 1949 2/	10.4	19.2	29.6	16.5	.4	16.9	46.5
Feb. 1949 2/	9.9	17.8	27.7	15.4	.3	15.7	43.4
Mar. 1949 3/	10.8	18.4	29.2	18.2	.4	18.6	47.8
Apr. 1949 2/	8.6	11.4	20.0	12.7	.1	12.8	32.8
May 1949 2/	10.7	10.8	21.5	12.1	.2	12.3	33.8
June 1949 3/	13.6	15.3	28.9	12.9	.2	13.1	42.0
July 1949 2/	10.8	11.9	22.7	4.7	.1	4.8	27.5

1/ Total for 30 weeks.
2/ Total for 4 weeks.
3/ Total for 5 weeks.

Facts for Industry "Wool Manufactures", Bureau of the Census

WOOL: MOST OF SUPPLY FROM FOREIGN SOURCES; CONSUMPTION DOWN IN 1948

According to the table below, released by the Department of Agriculture and published by the Journal of Commerce, about three-fourths of the U. S. wool supply of new wool in 1948 was from foreign sources, as compared to one-fifth during the prewar years. Wool consumption and stocks have declined since 1946, b but are considerably above the prewar figures.

Table 13.- Wool: Supply and distribution, on a clean basis, United States, for the specified years

	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NEW SUPPLY					
Production	197	159	144	127	121 1/
New imports	52	598	353	367	-
Total	249	757	497	494	-
DISTRIBUTION					
Consumption	269	624	521	489	-
Stocks, Dec. 31	130	461	350	243	-

1/ Preliminary.

Journal of Commerce, October 4, 1949, p. 17.

WOOL: PATENT ISSUED ON WAY TO RAISE WEAR RESISTANCE

Roger H. Doggett, Nantuc, Mass., and Alfred R. Johnson, Stonehad, Mass., assignors to Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. have been granted a patent, No. 2,482,578, for a method of increasing the wear resistance of wool. A treating agent of at least 3 percent by weight is distributed on the surface of the wool fibers, which then are brought to a minimum temperature of 50 degrees

centigrade and kept there for at least one minute.

Daily News Record, October 4, 1949, p. 4.

MOHAIR: CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN 1949

Mohair consumption totaled 7.3 million pounds during the January-July period of 1949, a 35 percent increase over the first seven months of 1948. Use of mohair on the woolen system increased more than 300 percent, while use on the worsted system declined about 6 percent.

Table 14.- Consumption of mohair, scoured basis, United States, January-July, 1948 and 1949

	January-July 1949	January-July 1948	Change since last year
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
TOTAL	7,259	5,389	+35
Woolen system	2,861	704	+306
Worsted system	4,398	4,685	-6

Facts for Industry, "Wool Manufactures", Bureau of Census

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW COTTON TEXTILE GROUP ORGANIZED

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, made up of more than a thousand mills, has been formed in Charlotte, N. C. Organization of this new institute followed dissolution of two large groups which previously represented the industry, The American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton Textile Institute. Main headquarters will be in Charlotte, N. C., with other offices in New York, Washington, and Clemson, S. C. The following officers have been elected to head the new institute: Ellison S. McKissick, president; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice president; G. P. Swift, first vice president; William H. Ruffin, second vice president; F. S. Love, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, economic advisor; and Paul B. Halstead, chief of the Statistical Division.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, October 4, 1949,p.16.

RECORDING VISCOMETER MEASURES VISCOSITY OF ALL SOLUTIONS AT ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

According to an article in Rayon and Synthetic Textiles, for August 1949, The Norcross Recording Viscometer measures with extreme accuracy the viscosity of all solutions at atmospheric pressure. There is no restriction as to the distance between it and the measuring element. The latter is installed in a vertical position, with its lower end immersed in the liquid or solution. Since this does away with the laborious removal of samples for laboratory tests, the instrument is recommended for use in warp-sizing and similar processes.

Fashion and Development Sect., Courtaulds Ltd.,Aug. 30,1949,p.1.

PATENT GRANTED FOR WATERPROOFING

A patent for a method of waterproofing textiles has been granted to Henry L. Van Mater, Highland Park, N. J. The patent, No. 2,482,816, covering eight

claims, is assigned to National Lead Co., New York. For this method the goods are wet with a mole-for-mole solution of the acetic coordination compound of basic zirconyl acetate and sulfanilic acid. After this, they are dried at a temperature of approximately 100 degrees centigrade.

Daily News Record, October 5, 1949, p. 17.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

RECORD FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION INDICATED

Including the oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported for crushing abroad, the production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the year beginning October 1, 1949, probably will total about 11.7 billion pounds, exceeding the new record of nearly 11.6 billion pounds reached in 1948-49. Increases in animal fats will more than offset expected declines in edible vegetable oils. The recent high level of production has been accompanied by heavy exports, which from August 1948 through July 1949 (the latest 12-month period reported) totaled 933 million pounds, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds. One of the largest net exports of record, this was in sharp contrast to net imports of 299 million pounds a year earlier.

The Fats and Oils Situation, September 1949, p. 1.

According to an FAO forecast, world production of fats and oils will reach 99 percent of the prewar average in 1949. Last year it was 94 percent, and in 1947 it was 88 percent of prewar. The steadily increasing amount of fats and oils in international trade during the past 12 months has greatly alleviated the world fat shortage. A rise of 11 percent in world population, however, indicates that supplies per capita are still about 11 percent less than prewar. In 1948 the deficit was 15 percent.

Journal of Commerce, October 14, 1949, p. 16.

HARVEST OF VEGETABLE OILSEEDS LARGER THAN PREVIOUS FORECAST

October 1 conditions indicated a larger total harvest of cottonseed, soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts in 1949 than had been forecast, mostly because of favorable September conditions. Only flaxseed yields declined as dry weather affected the late acreage in important northwestern areas. Production of cottonseed in the 1949-50 season is expected to approximate 6,236 thousand tons, 295 thousand more than last year. Soybean production is now estimated only 4 percent below last year's record, with yield per acre the highest ever obtained. The peanut crop, estimated at 1,804 million pounds, is slightly larger than the September 1 forecast, but 23 percent smaller than the record crop of 2,338 million pounds produced in 1948. The aggregate oilseed tonnage as now estimated is only 4 percent less than last year's top tonnage and 35 percent above average.

Rice production is estimated at nearly 90 million bushels, the largest of record. It is about one-half million bushels below the crop forecast a month ago, but is 8 million bushels above the 1948 harvest and 27 million bushels greater than the 10-year average production.

The sweetpotato crop, estimated at 51,850 thousand bushels is 4 percent larger than the 49,806 thousand bushels harvested in 1948, but 19 percent below average.

Table 15.- Yield per acre and total production of selected crops, United States, for specified years and periods.

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre			Total production (thousands)		
		Indic. Oct. 1 1949 1/	1948	Average 1938-47	Indic. Oct. 1 1949 1/	1948	Average 1938-47
Cottonseed	ton	477.9 2/	514.0 2/	433.2 2/	6,236 3/	5,941	4,631
Flaxseed	bu.	8.8	11.1	9.2	41,153	52,533	30,102
Peanuts 4/	lb.	709.0	706.0	692.0	1,804,454	2,338,470	1,845,718
Rice	bu.	49.9	46.6	46.6	89,559	81,170	62,944
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.8	21.4	18.7	211,198	220,201	148,381
Sweetpotatoes	bu.	99.0	96.9	89.7	51,850	49,806	63,626

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
2/ Pounds.
3/ Based on October crop forecast and the average ratio of lint to seed during the last five years.
4/ Picked and threshed.
Based on data from Crop Production, Crop Reporting Board, BAE, and Weekly Cotton Linters Review.

COTTONSEED SUPPORT PRICE ANNOUNCED

The CCC is offering farmers loans of $49.50 per ton on clean, safely-stored cottonseed this season. The settlement value will be $50.65 per ton for basis-grade cottonseed, with premiums or discounts for seed grading above or below 100. Cottonseed prices were not supported last season. Prices to farmers averaged $67.80 per ton.

Fats & Oils Situation, September 1949, p. 4.

COTTONSEED: COTTONSEED OIL GETS NEW MARKET IN FROZEN DESSERT

After more than 2 years' work on a new "frozen dairy dessert," Cabell's, Inc., a large Dallas and Northeast Texas dairy, introduced "d'Zert" this summer. The product looks and tastes like ice cream and is made with much the same materials. The difference between "d'Zert" and ice cream is that economical vegetable fats have been substituted for higher priced butterfats. The makers state that this dessert is an attempt to get at the mass market with a product highly thought of yet at a price which would take it, like oleomargarine, out of the luxury class. "D'Zert" contains 10 percent vegetable fat by weight and retails at 19 cents a pint.

Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Oct. 15, 1949, p. A-4

PRICES OF MOST VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS DECLINE SHARPLY

Prices of most vegetable oils and meals averaged much lower in September than in August. All major vegetable oils, except tung, continued to decline moderately as of mid-October. The price of tung oil continued to rise, reflecting small imports since February. Prices of lower protein by-product feeds are expected to continue comparatively low in 1949-50, since they are influenced to a considerable extent by prices of feed grains. Price of high-protein feeds probably will continue high in relation to prices of other feeds during much of the 1949-50 feeding season.

The Feed Situation, October 1949.

Table 16.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949 11/	Aug. 1949	Oct. 1948
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	Oct. 17			
Cottonseed oil	10.3	11.8	15.2	18.0
Peanut oil	11.8	17.1	18.4	23.5
Soybean oil	10.1	11.5	12.9	17.8
Corn oil	12.0	13.8	14.5	21.5
Coconut oil 2/	16.5	16.6	18.9	28.6
Linseed oil 3/	19.8	20.8	21.6	29.5
Tung oil 4/	27.3	27.0	24.6	22.7
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	Oct. 15			
Cottonseed meal 6/	59.50	57.75	69.90	64.75
Peanut meal 7/	66.00	70.00	81.10	60.05
Soybean meal 8/	83.00	83.15	100.30	66.80
Coconut meal 9/	48.00	53.50	55.75	90.25
Linseed meal 10/	63.00	62.40	62.90	64.90

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 41 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis.
11/ Preliminary.

DOMESTIC USE OF EDIBLE PEANUTS SAME AS YEAR AGO

Shelled peanuts used domestically during September totaled 56 million pounds, compared with 51 million in September last year. In both months, 45 million of the total pounds used were edible grade.

Table 17.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products.

Reported use	Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31		Sept. 1 through Sept. 30	
	1948-49	1947-48	1949 1/	1948
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Edible grades used in:				
Peanut candy 2/	107,181	119,814	13,033	11,112
Salted peanuts	120,018	117,155	11,457	11,369
Peanut butter 3/	250,184	250,858	20,143	21,614
Other products	7,048	5,439	558	459
Total edible grades	484,431	493,266	45,191	44,554
Crushed for oil:				
Cake and meal 4/	186,523	110,999	10,663	6,216
Total all grades	670,954	604,265	55,854	50,770

1/ Preliminary
2/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
4/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: Peanuts Stocks and Processing, BAE, USDA, October 18, 1949.

SAFFLOWER: SAFFLOWER OIL NOW AVAILABLE IN U. S.

Safflower oil, previously available to American consumers only in sample quantities, will be in commercial production beginning in October 1949. The oil will be produced by Western Solvents, Inc., Longmont, Colo., and marketed by Western Solvents Sales Co., Beverly, N. J. Production rate will be about a million pounds per month, with prospects for a much larger output next year.

Safflower is a new American farm crop. It is a native of the Himalayan foothills of India, but has been adapted to northeastern Colorado, the Nebraska Panhandle, eastern Wyoming, western South Dakota and southeastern Montana, the Palouse Hills of eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho. Yields vary from about 700 pounds per acre on dry land to 3,000 pounds with irrigation. The meal by-product is said to be a good protein concentrate especially for cattle and sheep feeding. The oil dries about as fast as does linseed with driers. It is used in paints, and has been adapted to use with modified phenolics. It has also found favor in printing inks and in related fields and is currently being evaluated as an edible oil.

Journal of Commerce, Sept. 28, 1949, p. 18.

SOYBEANS: NEW HORMONE COMPOUNDS FROM SOYBEANS INDICATED

Two new developments in the synthesis of hormone compounds for possible treatment of rheumatoid arthritis have been made by the Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. One is the synthesis from the soybean of several new hormone compounds closely related to the already proven cortisone (Kendall's compound E). The other is a new and less costly method of synthesizing cortisone.

Of the new compounds created from the soybean, the most immediately promising is one called Reichstein's compound S (17-alphahydroxydesoxycorticosterone), which has never before existed in quantities sufficient for adequate testing. Although the value of compound S in treating rheumatoid arthritis is as yet unknown, many scientists reportedly believe it will have an effect similar to that of cortisone. If it does prove beneficial, the fact that it comes from soybean derivatives means that compound S will be easier to make than cortisone, more plentiful, and ultimately less expensive.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Oct. 10, 1949, p.58.

TUNG: INCREASE IN TUNG NUT OUTPUT LIKELY TO CONTINUE

Production of tung nuts in the U.S. is likely to continue upward for a good many years despite a sharp price drop since the war, the BAE says. Nut yields increase until the trees are 12 to 15 years old, and a large percentage of the tung trees in this country are young. Also, the production of tung nuts cannot be curbed or increased to meet a short-time rise or fall in demand, as can be done with its chief competitors, flaxseed and soybeans.

The number of U.S. tung trees yielding nuts has grown from approximately 350 thousand in 1930 to 9.5 million today. Prices have fallen from a high of $102 a ton for the 1944 crop to $55 a ton last year. Tung oil prices fell to almost half of the OPA ceiling this April and averaged slightly above that last month. Today's price, however, is about a third higher than the prewar average.

Two important factors make future prospects for tung oil prices uncertain. One is the war in China, which has resulted in a sharp decline in imports from what is normally our largest source of supply. The other is the general level of

industrial production, which directly affects the total quantity of drying oils used in this country, and hence the demand for tung oil.

The Agricultural Situation, October 1949, p. 12.

TUNG: U. K. INITIATES TUNG NUT PROJECT IN EAST AFRICA

The United Kingdom, through its Colonial Development Corporation, has under way a tung nut project in Northern Nyasaland, a British protectorate in Southern Africa. Plans are to develop the Vipya Plateau which lies at an altitude of 7,000 feet on the west coast of Lake Ynasa. The Corporation, whose responsibility it is to arrange for the transformation of the Plateau's virgin bush to an area producing tung oil for Britain, already has received urgently needed heavy equipment.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Oct. 10, 1949, p. 360

GERMAN CHEMIST DEVELOPS NEW FOOD PRESERVATIVE

A new preparation for the conservation of various foodstuffs has been developed by a chemist at Flensburg, British zone of Germany. Called "Frilong," this substance is regarded as likely to revolutionize chemical preservation techniques. The preparation may be used in both individual households and industrial plants. It is claimed to keep opened tins of fish fresh for a period of several weeks and is said to be completely harmless even if absorbed in large quantities. Other applications are in the conservation of hides, skins, pelts and gut, and in disinfecting dairy equipment.

Journal of Commerce, New York, Sept. 23,1949,p. 18A.

L I N T E R S A N D C E L L U L O S E

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF LINTERS CONTINUES AT HIGH LEVEL

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 63 thousand bales during the first month of the current season. The largest August output on record, this compares with 44 thousand bales produced in July 1949, and 53 thousand in August 1948. First cut linters comprised 22 percent of the total compared with 69 percent a year ago. About 7 percent was mill run against 9 percent a year earlier.

Consumption of linters continues at a record high level. The 141 thousand bales used during September exceeded the previous record of 136 thousand set in August. Consumption in September last year was 109 thousand bales. Bleachers used 154 thousand bales, or 56 percent, of the total linters consumed in August and September this season, while other consumers used 123 thousand bales. In the corresponding period last season, bleachers consumed 117 thousand bales, about 55 percent of the total, and other consumers used 97 thousand bales.

September prices of No. 2 and No. 4 grade linters increased substantially over August,while No. 6 chemical grade linters prices remained unchanged.

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Oct.21,1949.

Table 18.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks, and prices, United States, for specified months

	September 1949	August 1949	July 1949	June 1949	September 1948
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Production 1/	4/	63.0	44.0	57.9	169.2
Consumption 2/	140.7	136.4	103.1	122.0	109.0
Quantity bleached	78.9	75.6	52.9	72.1	58.9
Other industries	61.9	60.8	50.3	49.9	50.1
Stocks 3/	4/	385.0	456.0	503.0	357.0
Prices	Cents 5/	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per lb.	10.09	8.67	7.82	7.84	7.82
No. 4 grade, per lb.	6.16	5.16	4.34	4.32	5.16
No. 6 grade, per lb.	1.92	1.92	2.04	2.57	2.92

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ From Facts for Industry, Cotton and Linters, Bureau of the Census.
3/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and oil mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, Cotton Linters, Bureau of the Census.
4/ Data not available.
5/ Preliminary

EXPECT DECLINE IN PRICES OF RAYON PULP

Leading producers of rayon are expecting another cut in the price of wood pulp, one of their two chief sources of cellulose, within the next thirty days or so. Rayon makers think another reduction of at least $10 a ton is in order because rayon grade wood pulp, although not as satisfactory a source of cellulose as cotton linters, is currently selling higher than linters. Linters now can be bought for 8.00¢ a pound (less in volume), while the price of wood pulp is 8.90¢ a pound. Since cotton linters have a higher content of what is called "alpha-cellulose," the type needed for rayon and also for acetate plastics, this means actually a differential of around 2.00¢ a pound in favor of cotton linters. Because of this year's large cotton crop, linters prices are not likely to rise.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 11, 1949, p. 1.

LINTERS PULP AND WOOD PULP PRICES UNCHANGED

Cellulose prices remained unchanged during the month of September.

Table 19.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, 1946-48 and monthly quotations June-September 1949

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood Pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate & cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949, June	8.70	7.95	8.40	8.90
1949, July	8.00	7.95	8.40	8.90
1949, August	8.00	7.95	8.40	8.90
1949, September	8.00	7.95	8.40	8.90

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-47. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cents per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of average monthly prices, 1946-47. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producers. Wood pulp prices are on a 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that of Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S P R O D U C T S

INDICATED USE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OFF 15 PERCENT IN 1949

Consumption of industrial ethyl alcohol this year may drop 15 to 20 percent below 1948. Producers have had a selling problem as a result of the unsettled market and lessened demand from large consumers such as manufacturers of lacquers, acetate, rayon plastics, industrial explosives, and intermediates for chemicals. One of the most important of the organic chemicals used in industry, ethyl alcohol, is the oldest known solvent except water. It can be produced by fermentation from molasses, cereal grains, potatoes, and wood, and by synthesis from petroleum and natural gas. Two-thirds of all the industrial ethyl alcohol produced is now synthetic. The proportion has risen steadily since 1930. It was 10 percent by 1935, 24.4 percent in 1939, 37.8 percent in 1946, 44.6 percent in 1947, and 66.7 percent in 1948. Additional synthetic alcohol will be available in 1950.

Journal of Commerce, Oct. 5, 1949, p. 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: PINT SIZED POTATO DIGGER TO HELP SMALL FARMERS

A new potato digger, which will lend a hand to the small-scale farmer, has been developed by Wiley D. Poole, associate professor of agricultural engineering at Louisiana State University. This light-weight, moderately-priced machine, capable of operating from any make of small farm tractor using the hydraulic lift system, can be easily handled in small fields and narrow turn rows. It will dig Irish potatoes, onions and bulbs of various types, as well as sweetpotatoes. Tests indicate that it can bring a 20 percent increase in the number of potatoes gathered and a 43 percent decrease in the time required for field grading and gathering.

Times Picayune, October 24, 1949